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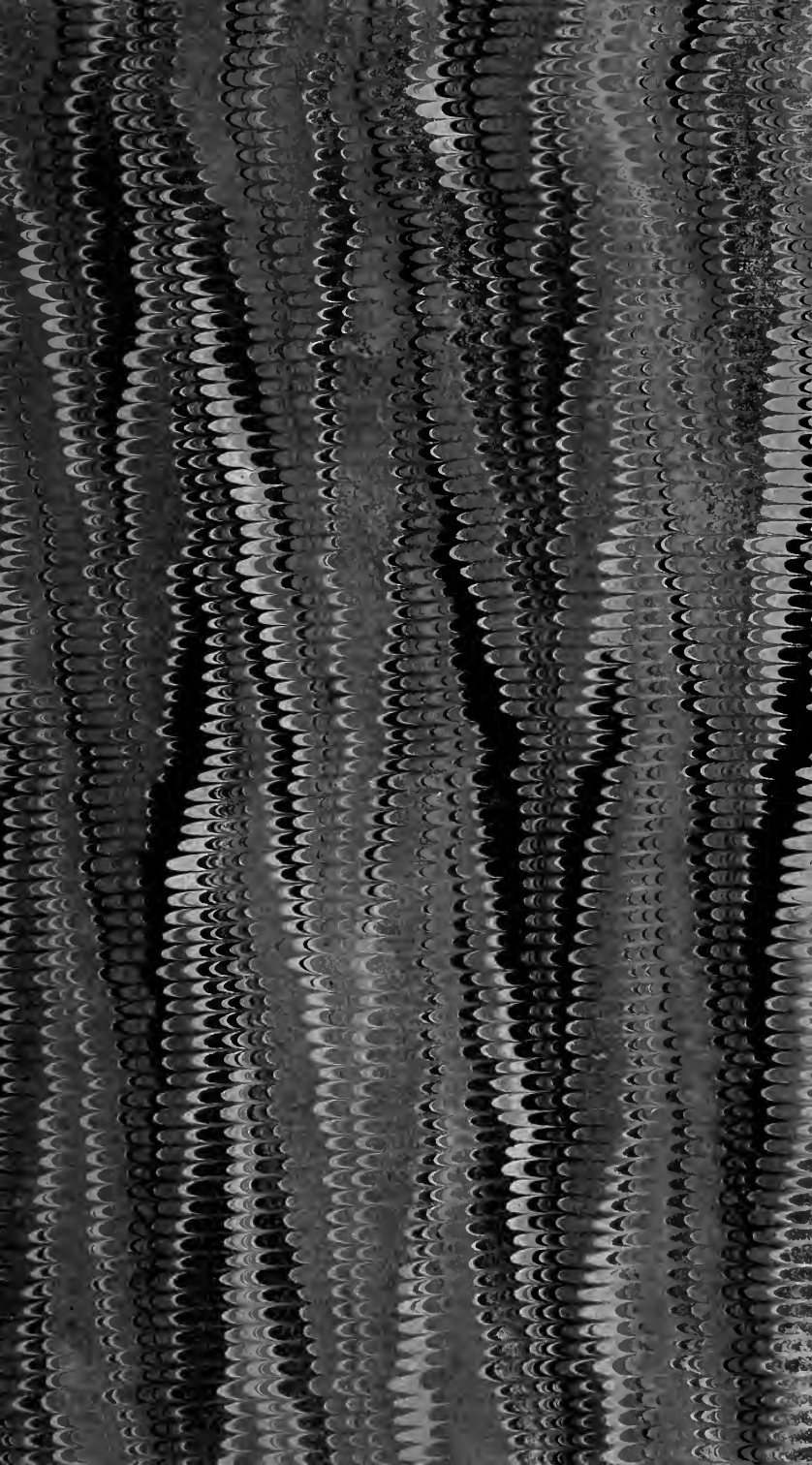
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SOME ACCOUNT
OF
THE LAST JOURNEY
OF
JOHN PEMBERTON,
TO

THE HIGHLANDS, AND OTHER PARTS OF SCOTLAND,
WITH A SKETCH OF HIS CHARACTER.

BY THOMAS WILKINSON.

FROM THE LONDON EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY JAMES P. PARKE, NO. 75, CHESNUT STREET;

SOLD ALSO BY ABRAHAM SHEARMAN, JR. NEW-BEDFORD;

COLLINS AND CO. NEW-YORK; DAVID AND JOHN C. ALLIN-
SON, BURLINGTON, AND SAMUEL JEFFERIS, BALTIMORE.

William Brown, Printer, Church-alley.

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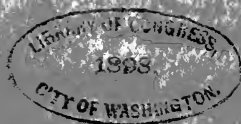
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TO THE READER.

IT may seem strange that the following little work, copied and corrected from the original manuscript thirteen years ago, should not have made its appearance until now. It would doubtless have appeared more seasonably soon after the decease of the truly estimable man whose religious labour is the subject of it, especially when it is considered that, if it contain any thing interesting, it has been lost to some of his near friends who have since left this world ; they might have seen a sketch of his pious labours in places far removed from the observation of the Religious Society of which he was a member, that has been withheld from them : this I regret. Looking around me for motives by which I may reasonably account for this delay, the leading one will appear in this simple acknowledgment, ; that I have ever felt a stronger stimulus to write, than for my writings to appear in print. After the following narrative was revised, it had the perusal of some friends, with whose opinion I had good reason to be satisfied ; perhaps, however, nothing farther would have been done, had not a friend, on whose judgment I place some reliance, met with the manuscript, and who wrote me a kind and encouraging letter, pressing its publication, as containing that which might be useful and acceptable : if it so happen, I shall be thankful that my pen has been thus employed.

T. W.

Y. INWATH, 25th of 9th Mo. 1810.

PREFACE.

When it is considered that the generations of mankind pass away, and that the deeds of most men die before them ; and of those who survive, a few more fleeting moments, and they also will be remembered no more ; it is among the comforts of this transient life, that the actions of the just can be collected for general inspection, and recorded for future instruction. And as there is no pursuit in this world of equal importance with that of labouring, under divine direction, for the everlasting well-being of our fellow creatures ; surely those who have been thus eminently devoted, deserve peculiar remembrance : surely those whose lives spread a sweet savour in their passage through time to eternity, ought not soon to be forgotten. Such, I think it will be allowed by all who knew him, was my late beloved friend John Pemberton. Labours of love among Christians of different denominations, were performed by him through several successive years in this Island, especially in the northern parts of it, where the

religious society of which he was a member saw little of his trying exercises ; and he seemed to be the first of the present day whose prospects extensively opened in that line, though he has been since remarkably succeeded by several worthy friends. His modest mind, so far as I observed, entered no memorial of his proceedings; and I know not that there is any other account in being, besides the memorandums made by me; which if haply performed in a manner not altogether unworthy the occasion, may revive, in the minds of survivors, a feeling sense of his exercises and worth. These reflections, now that he is gone to his everlasting home, have induced me to undertake the revision of the following narrative.

There may likewise be some use in exposing to public notice the pious labours, though but of a few months, of our worthy friend. The rightly influenced, but diffident mind, may feel some support on beholding his steady perseverance through difficulty and discouragement, in the discharge of religious duty ; and the mind that is at ease, yet that feels some goodwill to the cause of righteousness upon earth, may have to pause and consider, on beholding this short specimen of the tenor of his life, whether some service is not due to that cause,

though it extend but to a family, a village, a meeting, or a neighbourhood. Nay, perhaps those who think little of these things, on beholding such a revival of ancient zeal, may for a moment consider, that they too have an interest in immortality and life, which it behoves them to secure ; and even those of tender years, who are beginning to open the pages of instruction, may, on reading this little narrative, feel a desire that they also may become obedient children to their heavenly Father.

If some mention be made of the humble part assigned to me in this field of labour, I trust it will not be attributed to ostentation ; for my office was but like the carrying of the cloaths for them that laboured. I considered whether to mention myself at all ; and concluded that perhaps it might be some encouragement to those who should in future be employed in similar, or more trying situations, to see how a brother had felt, and fared amidst such various intercourse with his fellow creatures. From considerations like these, and as a testimony of the love I bear my deceased friend, I offer with diffident respect, the few following pages to public inspection.

SOME ACCOUNT, &c.

IN the monthly meeting held at Penrith on the 1st of the Eighth month, 1787, JOHN PEMBERTON laid before Friends a proposal for my attending him to Scotland; he observed, that as he knew of no companion but aged David Ducat, he wished friends to consider his own advanced years; and though he had had no communication with me on the subject, he seemed desirous that I should accompany him. The meeting gave consent. The proposal affected me, but I could not then leave home: however, getting things into a train as fast as I was able, on the 15th I set off, and am free to acknowledge that I left home in diffidence, humility, and tears; yet may thankfully add, that in a little time my mind settled in a steady tranquillity. I passed

through Carlisle (where I lodged) through Longtown, Gretna, and Annan. I now began to discover some traces of my friends : wherever I inquired after them, I heard them mentioned with respect, and I soon discovered they had betaken themselves to the sea-shore, holding meetings as they went on. After a long day's ride, and some hours of it in a heavy rain, I found them in the evening at Conheath, and arrived just in time to sit down with them in a meeting, at which many people were assembled, and behaved soberly. Another meeting was appointed and held at the same place next day ; about the same number attended ; John Pemberton appeared both in supplication and testimony, and David Ducat in the latter.

18. Before we took our leave, John Pemberton collected the dutiful daughters of our hospitable landlord, and, after a little space of silence, addressed them in an endearing manner ; some of them seemed impressed with good, and received his admonition kindly. Removed to Lantonside, where a respectable widow received us into her house.

19. Being First-day, we had a meeting in her barn : perhaps between two and three hundred people collected, and behaved with becoming

stillness. Silence, which to them might be a new thing, appeared neither tiresome nor difficult. The meeting seemed to me a much favoured one. Another meeting was held in the evening; after which John Pemberton took me with him to visit a person of some distinction that lived near, having a religious concern to speak to him; but he avoided giving an opportunity, and went off; his wife, however, seemed very respectful.

20. Passed on through Dumfries, and had a meeting in the evening in the parish of Glossburn, but it was with the utmost difficulty that any place could be had to meet in; and after some hours of fruitless application, all that could be obtained was an old barn, of which part of the roof had fallen in. It was trying to the natural disposition, not only to go from door to door soliciting accommodation, where we might meet those who were disposed to let us have their company, but afterwards to sit down amidst broken timber, and the ruins of a mouldering building, as spectacles to a wondering people. All this was indeed trying to me, and full as much as I could bear; but the steady and patient conduct of dear John Pemberton, who had relinquished the comfortable enjoyments of life to promote the well-being of his fellow creatures in a distant

land, was a stay to my mind; and after humbly waiting for some time, encouragement and peace seemed to spring up amidst these disheartening circumstances. Perhaps the Almighty, seeing our trying situation, and the sincerity of our hearts, saw meet to comfort us, for our minds were turned towards him; and surely the divine Being accepts the pure intention of his creature! Jacob worshipped the Almighty while leaning on his staff, and I believe worshipped him as acceptably as did Solomon amid the splendor of his temple at Jerusalem. My aged friends both appeared in testimony, and John Pemberton seemed to be particularly favoured.

From Glossburn, on the 21st, we proceeded to Sanquhar, where the people appeared to be settled in a suspicious ignorance, and where, notwithstanding the mild exertions of J. Pemberton, we were refused the town-hall, the school-house, &c. and it was with some difficulty we even obtained a barn of our landlord, though himself had come of friends' families. John Pemberton felt sensibly such unkindness, but his love to the people was still greater than his discouragements. We gave notice of a meeting, which was attended by a tolerable number; and wishing to soften the minds of the people, John Pemberton ap-

pointed another meeting next day, which was attended but by a few. The people were still shy and unfriendly ; only one young man, of the medical profession, shewed some kindness. John Pemberton, still feeling the well-being of the people near to him, and desirous that prejudice might be removed from their minds, appointed another meeting at six in the evening ; to which, I believe for more than half an hour, but one person came. It seemed like a trial of faith, and mine, I own, was, at times, not strong ; however, under the exercise of patience, we were comforted : in about an hour several gathered, and I thought it a favoured opportunity.

23. Went to New Cumnock, where again we took much pains to obtain a place to hold a meeting in, but all seemed shut against us. John Pemberton observed, that he had never known it so difficult before. We then went to a school a little way from the town ; the master said he would grant the use of the house, but should like to have the minister's consent ; to him we applied, and found him rather a venerable looking old man. I shall mention a little of what passed, as a specimen of the prejudice we met with in those parts. John Pemberton informed him, that from a sense of duty, and a love to man-

kind, he had left his native country of America, and was come to see the people in this land, and that if he pleased to consent to the schoolmaster's granting his school-house, we proposed to have a religious meeting there in the evening : he replied, ' The people here are well informed, and we have no need of you.' John Pemberton said he had met with very kind and liberal conduct from many persons of his profession in different parts of Scotland (mentioning the names of several ;) that he, at his advanced age, had come some thousands of miles to see the people, and that he hoped he would consent to the request. He then asked, ' What do you think of the sacraments ? ' ' What do you think of baptism ? ' John Pemberton replied, ' We think, with the scriptures, that it is not the putting away the filth of the body, but the answer of a good conscience, that is essential ; and we are not concerned to turn men from form to form, but to turn them to God.' He answered, ' It will not do ; it will not do : I have read your Barclay, and do not like him ;' with other remarks, that were such a violation of good manners, that I forbear to insert them. After some more fruitless efforts, I returned to the schoolmaster, and sitting down by him, began to converse on other subjects, when he presently said

we should have the school ; and being told the time we proposed to hold the meeting, he directed his scholars to spread information through their families. A tolerable number assembled, and behaved well, and the meeting was in degree satisfactory. A young man (the old minister's son) and the schoolmaster, came afterwards, and spent the evening with us at our quarters.

23. Went to Old Cumnock ; similar difficulties continued in procuring a place to meet in : at length some liberal minded women accommodated us with a pretty large house, where we had a crowded and satisfactory meeting, in which John Pemberton was much favoured in proclaiming many gospel truths. The shyness and prejudice subsisting in those parts might in some degree be accounted for : the people were much divided among themselves, and were visited by such a variety of preachers, zealous in spreading different opinions, that, as some of them owned, they were fearful of every thing, and hardly knew what to follow ; while others were so tenacious of certain opinions and performances, that it seemed quite destructive of all Christian charity. John Pemberton, sensible of this, was often concerned to explain (in substance) that true religion and sub-

stantial happiness consist not in speculative opinions, but in purity and innocence, in living under the cross of Christ, in knowing our peace made with God, and feeling a portion of his love prevailing in our hearts ; and he generally enforced these truths by pertinent texts of scripture. It sometimes happened that we met with individuals, who started objections to the principles of Christianity ; on these occasions, John Pemberton, with serious firmness, assigned the reasons for his belief in the personal appearance of our Saviour upon earth, and his spiritual appearance in the soul ; the first, as a subject to be sincerely believed ; the second, as a power, whose refining influence is to be felt and co-operated with, that the corruptions of our nature may be done away, and that we may be made followers of the holy pattern that was set before us, when “ the Word become flesh, and dwelt amongst us ;” and finally be made fit inhabitants for that pure and heavenly kingdom, where no evil can be admitted, but the presence of the Father and the Son will be enjoyed for ever.

25. Proceeded through Kilmarnock to Kilmaurs. Here we found it easy to obtain con-

venience for holding a meeting, which might be owing to John Pemberton's acquaintance with Alexander Munro, who had served as a major in the English army during the war with America. He procured the Council-house for us, where, on the 26th, we had two meetings. The people appeared shy of meeting with us, but A. Munro, his wife and family, attended. His wife seemed a tender-spirited woman, and conducted herself with much solidity, appearing at times to be under religious impressions. We spent the evening agreeably with A. Munro and his family. John Pemberton's conversation was truly edifying : he opened our principles, and the order subsisting in our society, which were much approved.

27. We had proposed to go forward ; but John Pemberton, with much brotherly confidence, consulted us about offering another meeting, and informing us that, notwithstanding the prejudice of the people, his mind was still drawn towards them. We wished him to feel his mind easy before we proceeded ; another meeting was appointed at six o'clock in the evening. A. Munro went round the neighbourhood, and among the farm-houses, with us, to inform the people ; and not only his wife

and children, but servants, were at the meeting, which was more numerously attended than any of the preceding : but though several were particularly solid, seeming under religious impressions, yet we experienced the rudest conduct I ever beheld on such an occasion : not only many within were unsettled, and acted in an unbecoming manner, but a mob collected without, shouting, and giving other proofs of indecorous behaviour. On going to the door at different times, to endeavour to still them, and at last taking my stand on the stairs, I was frequently hit by the dirt that was thrown at me : it was, notwithstanding all this, a refreshing and favoured season. John Pemberton and David Ducat both appeared in testimony, and John Pemberton earnestly expostulated with parents, masters and teachers, saying, that he had never seen such wild behaviour through all Scotland before. On our quitting the meeting, the worthy wife of Alexander Munro came and took hold of my hand, saying, that it appeared to her as if the people were possessed. I told her it was lamentable for their own sakes : as for us, they could not hurt us after we were gone, and that they were more the objects of our pity than of our anger.

Before we left the place, John Pemberton said that things were unlike what they had been before ; the gospel spring seemed so low, that perhaps the Master was about to conclude the work. It was no light matter to proceed under such discouragements, but he was fearful to return before the right time. He concluded to try a place or two more, and if way did not open, perhaps his labours might then close.

28. Proceeded forward, and passed through Glasgow to Killpatrick. Here we found a great change in the minds of the people respecting us : we easily obtained by far the largest and most commodious room we had hitherto had. The people seemed cordially disposed ; invited us to their houses, and treated us with much kindness and respect. A meeting was held on the 29th. The people flocked round us ; several hundreds attended, and in general behaved soberly. My friends were much opened : John Pemberton appeared in testimony and supplication, and afterwards in affectionate exhortation, and it seemed to me the most favoured meeting we had held since I joined them. Another meeting was held next day at the same place, at the close of which John Pemberton proposed holding one the same evening at

Dunglass, a village a little forward. When we arrived, we found that a respectable person had kindly provided two places for our choice, and had spread information himself. Things were now widely altered : here we met with nothing but openness, civility, and kindness. A large body of people assembled in the evening, and were still and attentive ; many of them sat as solidly as if they had professed with us : some modest, innocent-looking young women seemed particularly grave and interested. Both my friends were much favoured in public labour ; John Pemberton remarkably so. Towards the close of his testimony, he drew an affecting description of his own situation, his motives for leaving his own country, &c. saying that his beloved wife, his native country, and dear connections, were as near to him as those of other men to them ; but the love of mankind, and his sense of duty to the Almighty, prevailed over all. He described this Island as a highly favoured land, whose received mercies call loudly for our gratitude ; while surrounding nations had been visited with the sword, with pestilence, with earthquakes, inundations, and other calamities, this had been spared. After meeting the people crowded round us, every room in the large inn was filled ; many

were desirous of conversing with us, requesting John Pemberton's company in different rooms, with which he complied, opening our principles among them, and exhorting them to a sober and godly life.

Our way now seemed opened, our drooping spirits revived, and we entered the Highlands on the 31st. after travelling through a mountainous and thinly peopled country, where we met with many of the poor inhabitants coming down to the Lowlands against harvest ; some groupes of them were sitting on the road-side, eating their humble fare. We reached Inverary on the 1st of the ninth month, and were received with great openness, cordiality and kindness ; several places were offered us to hold a meeting in, but a room on the ground floor in the large inn was selected at last.

2. Being the first day of the week, many of the Highlanders came from the mountains to their place of worship at Inverary. There are two sermons preached on First-days, I was told, the one in English, the other in Erse or Gaelic, which is the language of the native Highlanders. While walking round, I was pleased and affected at the solid deportment of the Gaelic assembly, which had col-

lected to the amount of several hundreds, and stood generally silent and still without doors, till the English sermon was finished. We had our meeting appointed at the time the last might be supposed to conclude; the room was soon filled, and many hundreds stood without; a very still and commendable behaviour was manifested during the assembly. The duchess of Argyle, her son and daughters, with several other persons of distinction, attended; the duchess sat very solidly, and her mind seemed to be thoughtfully exercised. John Pemberton appeared with power and authority, both in testimony and prayer: and though what he had to offer was no way flattering to elevated stations, when the meeting closed, the duchess came up and shook hands with him, expressed her satisfaction, and made some friendly inquiries.

Another meeting was appointed at five in the afternoon; and, being desirous to accommodate as many as might attend, it was thought best to hold it in a shade belonging to the duke. Every accommodation was made that the shortness of the time would allow: trees were rolled round the shade for seats for the people; a large number, I think near a thousand, attended, and behaved with becoming stillness. After the meet-

ing concluded, several showed great kindness to us, by inviting us to their houses, and other attentions.

3. John Pemberton felt concerned to have another meeting, which, in order to accommodate the poor labouring people, was appointed at six o'clock.; it also was held in the shade. The duke and duchess, with their family and visitors, attended with the first, and sat solidly amongst us till it was nearly dark. I thought the meeting was very satisfactory. David Ducat appeared with a convincing testimony, and John Pemberton with great life and power; the witness in several seemed to be reached; the duchess in particular appeared to be much affected. During our stay, the duke entered at different times into conversation with John Pemberton, and liberally provided him with some comforts not usually met with in the Highlands.

4. Passed on to Lochgillhead; had an evening meeting there, and another at eleven o'clock next day. Captain Mac-Lauchlane, who had seen us at Inverary, and met with us again here, gave us very pressing invitations to his house at Ormsay; so after meeting we set off, and had a sample, for perhaps ten miles, of ancient High-

land road, which admits the travelling but of one person at a time ; we however arrived safely, and were received with true hospitality.

6. Had a meeting in one of the barns of our kind host, of which he and his servants spread information round the neighbourhood ; but as, in these parts, not many understand English, no great numbers attended. After meeting, John Pemberton collected the captain's sisters, four agreeable young women, and, after a little space of silence, had some affectionate exhortation for them. Though we were quite strangers to captain Mac-Lauchlane, before we took our leave he told us, with much confidence and kindness, that having been long from home, and being now out of the way of procuring money, that as travelling as we did was expensive, we were welcome to have any sum we pleased. We acknowledged his kindness, and were truly thankful to find the hearts of those to whom we were unknown so opened towards us, but had not occasion to accept the offer of this generous stranger. On the 7th, his younger brother, an officer also, accompanied us some miles on foot. We had a meeting at Tarbet, by Loch Fyne, in the evening.

8. Went to Campbelton, where the Provost

granted the town hall, and we gave notice of a meeting to be held next day at eleven o'clock. When it drew near that time we received a few lines from the Provost, expressing his fears that if the meeting were held in an upper story, the crowd that might be expected to assemble would endanger the floor. The meeting and the hour were appointed, and we had not time to provide another place, so we concluded to offer ourselves at the public cross; it was a tall stone, surrounded with steps; we went and sat down thereon in silence, by ourselves. In a little time the people began to gather round us, looking on one another and on us, perhaps wondering what it meant, as I believe no meeting was ever held by any of our society in those parts; yet no scoffing or insult was offered us, nor was any thing of a light behaviour observable. Our minds were turned inward, and, I believe, experienced something of the promise made to those whose hearts are stayed on the Lord, and who trust in him. Though it was long before any thing was said, yet, in these outwardly-trying circumstances, I believe more refreshment and peace were experienced than is often met with in our own meetings.—My friends were both enlarged in testimony. John Pemberton, in a lively manner, exhorted

the people to become acquainted with their Maker, and be at peace with him. The day was very hot, and dear John Pemberton was ready to faint, from being exposed bare-headed to the sun : another meeting was appointed in the afternoon, at the same place. After meeting, the minister, — Robertson, paid us a friendly visit at our quarters. He told us we should have had his church, but that he of himself could not well grant it, there being two of them equally concerned, and his colleague was absent : he recommended a green that lay before it, where he said he had often preached. Uniting with the proposal, I went to pitch on a spot, and to place chairs ; the crowd of people that surrounded and followed me was awful. I believe that, in a few minutes after my friends took their seats, near fifteen hundred assembled ; many were on the walls, and on the neighbouring trees ; a general stillness prevailed, and it was not long before way opened with John Pemberton for religious communication. Though I am fearful what was delivered could not be distinctly heard by the most distant of the assembly, yet no disorder ensued ; and I trust we were thankful to the Father of mercies and Fountain of good, for preservation and peace amidst such a host of strangers. The minister,

after meeting, pressed us kindly to go to his house and spend the evening, which we did, and I hope profitably.

10. Had a meeting at Barr. I rode among the cottages and cornfields, informing the people, and found but few that understood English; those that did seemed pleased at the information, though it was often difficult to make them rightly conceive what was intended.

11. John Pemberton appeared to be in a tried, stripped situation. He said his mind was not clear of Campbelton, but he felt so much poverty and weakness, that he hardly seemed to have strength to proceed. He wished me to feel with him, and to express my sentiments. I replied, that I did feel with him, but my views were not so clear as to enable me to advise; that I was ready to do what I could for his relief; it was with such views that I left home. After some further conversation we felt easiest to return to Campbelton, and soon obtained a very large room, which had been before refused us, and the proprietors cheerfully removed a large quantity of grain. We had two meetings in this place; and when we were about to take our leave, many of the inhabitants of Campbelton expressed much

satisfaction with our visit, and wished us to have staid longer amongst them.

12. Set off for Southend : in our way we met major Campbell and his wife in their carriage ; he had seen us at Campbelton ; he turned back, to introduce us to his father David Campbell, minister at Southend ; who received us kindly, and offered us his church, which we accepted, and on the 13th had a meeting therein.

14. Had another meeting at the same place in the forenoon, and one at Nockney-hall in the evening, where the people were remarkably still, and the meeting was satisfactory.

15. In the morning John Pemberton expressed a concern to return to Southend, and desired me to go back, and consult the minister about having another meeting in his place of worship on First-day. The errand to me seemed discouraging, as we had already partaken of David Campbell's kindness, had had two meetings in his church, and had taken leave of him and his family ; yet wishing that my friend might clear himself as he went along, I returned, though with a mind embarrassed and depressed ; however, I was kindly received by the minister ; we had much conversation together, and he again readily granted his church, after he had preached, which he

said he could not well omit, lest he should be blamed by his brethren the presbytery. I now returned to my friends, and we again arrived at David Campbell's on First-day the 16th ; but as he was in years, and the weather was uncommonly stormy, he declined preaching altogether. We went at one o'clock, and several collected : John Pemberton and David Ducat both appeared in testimony, and another meeting was appointed at half after four. We dined with the minister, and he accompanied us to meeting, after which we took leave of him in an affectionate manner. We had lodged with a farmer of the name of Thompson, and returned to him again ; he and his family were kind to us, and were religious people. The whole family collected to their devotions, both morning and evening : they first sung a psalm, then read a chapter in the New Testament, and afterwards kneeled down to prayers, which were the longest I had heard, and in which they remembered us their guests. When these were concluded, the master of the family said, that if we had any thing to communicate they were ready to hear us. John Pemberton replied, he was concerned to caution them, lest such religious practices, if unattended by correspondent

feelings, might degenerate into a form. David Ducat entered into argument with him, which was perhaps conducted with too much warmth on both sides : John Pemberton and I said but little. Though I should not decline, to the best of my ability, to defend the fundamentals of Christianity, when called in question, yet I do not often find much inclination to dispute with the different professors of the Christian faith on particular points. These persons seemed to me to be sincere in their religious exercises, and sincerity, it is hoped, will have its reward. Surely they will not miss of the scripture promise annexed to the handing forth of the cup of cold water, for to us they were indeed as hospitable as their limited circumstances would allow.—This large family was maintained on a farm which was rented at £18 a year ; and I have no hesitation to relate, that here we all three slept on one poor bed, which was kindly given up to us by the master of the family and his wife : yet I remember no remark or murmuring from my aged friend John Pemberton on the occasion. It is in much good will that I now desire to give a caution to those in the ministry, who, in more affluent circumstances, sometimes visit their humbler brethren. Dear

friends, be always careful that, by a high and dissatisfied behaviour, you do not counteract your service. You ought not to expect from those whose hands are hard with toil, and who get their bread by the sweat of their brows, those niceties of behaviour and delicate attentions you may have been accustomed to ; and yet these to whom I am alluding are often possessed of strong sensibilities, which it would be a pity to wound, and we all know there is something in man that feels sensibly the slights of his superiors. Remember also, that the food and accommodation of the Saviour of mankind were poor and simple, and to the poor he always was meek : the nearer you approach the example of your great Master, the likelier it is that his work should succeed. The truly concerned, I believe, will feel it right rather to promote moderation than expence. On the other hand, I hope you, dear friends, who in lower situations receive these on such arduous errands, will receive them as your best friends and most welcome visitors, since it is your good they have in view. Do not be looking out for occasions of offence from those whom ye may think above you : consider the sacrifice of those who live at home amidst the various comforts of life,

yet who expose themselves to the hardships of travel and the inclemency of seasons for your sakes. Be assured, if they are sometimes silent and even distant in their behaviour, it does not originate in disrespect or want of good will : their minds are often deeply and inwardly exercised on your account, and their outward accommodation is a subject foreign to their thoughts. Remember also, should they sometimes seek to be alone, that exhausted spirits and long exercised minds want at times retirement and rest. I am well aware, that to many these remarks are entirely superfluous, yet I believe there are others to whom these considerations may not be unseasonable. Our society is composed of persons in very different situations in life, and in no society existing do those of different circumstances mingle so much together : then on the one hand, let not the accommodations of wealth be looked for where wealth is not, and on the other, let it be remembered, that what custom has made necessities to some, are indulgencies to others, and that the poor man in health has greatly the advantage of the rich man, in the hour of hardship and bodily exertion. Finally, I believe that it would tend to the humbling, and rendering thankful for their situations, the minds of all amongst us, could

they but explore the recesses of these solitary mountains, and there behold the accommodations of the poor inhabitants. I have been in human habitations that neither afforded a bed, a table, nor a chair ; yet there the tender infant was reared, and there age and infirmity reposed. I have seen these poor people naked and defenceless below the knee, in the roughest roads and most inclement seasons ; and I have been told, that in the severe frosts of winter the road is sometimes tinged with the blood of their wounded feet. Can we reflect on these things, and be uneasy with our own allotments ? For these are our brethren and our sisters, the children of one common parent, planted by the same good Providence as inhabitants of this globe with ourselves, and joint heirs with us of immortal happiness.

17. In the morning John Pemberton, with much humility, informed us, that he still found his mind bent towards Southend, and proposed to our consideration the attempting of another meeting. David Ducat seemed clear, and inclined to journey forward. I was fearful, lest, by attempting too much, we might close up the minds of the people, but was free to return with my friend, if he could not be easy : he was

willing to try, and accordingly we travelled about five and twenty miles, and had a meeting at Tynelane. The people were remarkably cordial. The inhabitants of two villages offered to accommodate us with a place to meet in ; they readily undertook to give notice themselves, and in the meeting were very still and attentive. Lodged at Tynelane ; John Pemberton slept but little.

18. In the morning John Pemberton seemed discouraged, saying that his was a tribulated path ; he found his mind still drawn towards the place we had left, but for what he could not tell ; he desired us to communicate our sentiments with brotherly freedom. I observed, that though I felt unable to advise, I would cheerfully return with him, to try if he could obtain his liberty. David Ducat inclined to stay, so John Pemberton and I returned to Southend, twenty-five miles. Though our return to me appeared almost awful, yet we still found the doors of David Campbell open to receive us, and I could not but admire with what liberal-mindedness he granted us his place of worship, his house, and every thing we wanted. Though I took much pains in spreading notice of a meeting, yet the afternoon

being fine, and the people busy with their grain, no great numbers attended ; however, I thought John Pemberton was much favoured. The evening was spent agreeably with the minister and his family, major Campbell, and others. In the freedom of conversation Margaret Campbell thus addressed John Pemberton, “ You see, Mr. Pemberton, father has given you his kirk, and attended you several times ; suppose you go to church on Sunday, and hear father : we have some elegant preachers in the Highlands.” John gravely replied, “ We have a testimony to bear against an hired ministry.” On our retiring to rest we took an affectionate leave, hoping to go forward early in the morning.

19. In the morning our trials were not at an end : it might be for the proving of our faith ; and mine, alas ! was at times likely to give way. My dear companion did not yet feel clear of the place, but said that, nevertheless, if I was dissatisfied, he would proceed ; that to himself it was very trying almost to force meetings on the people ; and that he had never found himself so detained in Scotland before. I earnestly wished to have him set at liberty, and was willing to wait and try the issue of an attempt for another meeting, though it had been the most exercising

circumstance of our whole journey, and what made it more particularly so, were our increasing obligations to a minister of another profession. We could not be accommodated with a place to meet in, or with lodgings, elsewhere, and it would now have hurt both them and us to have attempted a removal. However, for my own part, I now felt almost perfect resignation ; and when the minister and family appeared, they treated us I think with increased kindness. I went among the farms and cottages, to spread information among the people as well as I was able. David Ducat arrived before meeting, which was more numerously attended than that of the preceding evening. John Pemberton appeared twice in testimony, in which he was enlarged, and lively ; David Ducat seemed also favoured, and the meeting was satisfactory. The minister and his family attended ; he expressed his approbation of the truths delivered : indeed, David Campbell appeared to me an extraordinary instance of open-mindedness. When his parishioners expressed some dissatisfaction at our sitting with our hats on in their place of worship, he removed any unfavourable impressions they might have to us on that account, saying he supposed (for he was blind)

that when we serve God by public speaking, we were uncovered, which was all that was necessary. He likewise prayed for us at his table, petitioning the Almighty to prosper our labours to the good of the people, and our own peace ; and showed us every mark of kindness and affection, as though we had been united with him in religious society. The evening was spent in much cordiality ; on our retiring to rest, the family desired us not to leave the place till after we had breakfasted, offering to rise at a much earlier hour than they were accustomed to, which they did ; and we took leave of this worthy family with some tenderness on both sides. Margaret Campbell observed it was hard to have such guests, and never to see them more.*

* I have described the sense we had of the kindness of this family : their attachment to John Pemberton was expressed in different letters, after my return. In one from the minister and his daughter in conjunction, David Campbell thus expresses himself : “ I have often thought with surprize how you could undertake such a journey, and make such a circuit at that season of the year, through the wildest parts of Scotland ; surely it must have endangered the health and life of the good and worthy Mr Pemberton, than whom I never knew a better man.—Indeed, we all spoke with regret at the blank we felt at the departure of our much esteemed friends from this house. We never had guests whom we more regarded, on account of their general charac-

Thus what in prospect appeared difficult and even awful, was in the issue pleasant and satisfactory. Indeed, it was greatly trying to appoint meeting after meeting till the sixth time : but the peace and serenity with which we rode from this place were worth what we had undergone. Surely these trying exercises, and their issue, afford an encouraging lesson of obedience. Since in this state of probation, sorrow for a season is the lot of all the children of men ; to the wicked and rebellious, sorrow without consolation ; yet let not the sincere, though afflicted, be discouraged ; for when through suffering and trial they are established in faithfulness, they will at times feel a sweetness, serenity and peace, which can only be experienced from a participation of the divine influ-

ter, their disinterested profession, and unwearied endeavours in promoting the happiness and most valuable interests of mankind ; and wish, if it was consistent with the will of heaven, to have a repetition of the same agreeable intercourse."

Margaret Campbell says, "How often have I thought on the very amiable and heavenly-minded Mr. Pemberton, and most sincerely regret that in all probability I had taken my last adieu of him in this world ; also lamented that I knew not his value till after his departure, else with what earnestness should I have entreated his favouring us with a few days more of his much valued society. Often do I think of his beautiful gentle admonitions with admiration, and wish them interwoven with my every action." &c.

ence. We returned by the way we had come, and arriving at our expected quarters in the dark, found the house so full of company, that we were obliged to ride near ten miles further, and lodged at Tarbet.

21. Rode to Lochgillphead. Many trying and some affecting circumstances happened in this journey ; I shall relate one that occurred to-day. About noon a terrible hurricane arose ; two vessels from Loch Fyne were riding at anchor in sight, one of them broke loose, struck on a sand bank, and filled. The seamen belonging to the other, except a little boy, were on shore. To go to their own vessel seemed impracticable : they often attempted to fetch the men from the other, but the waves as often heaved the boat on shore again ; how feeble are the efforts of poor mortal man, when the elements of the Almighty are in motion ! —Many people were on the beach ; the lamentations of the women were pitiable. We exerted ourselves ; and after dragging the boat along the shore to another point, the seamen were able to bring off the hands from the nearest vessel : all our concern was now for the boy. I proposed dragging the boat along the shore, perhaps almost a mile, to a near situation, whence it

might be driven by the waves to the other vessel; the seamen however did not adopt the proposal, and the dark shades of the tempestuous night closed on the poor boy. The reflections arising from this circumstance spread a sadness and gloom over our minds, and when day broke in the morning I perceived that the ship had gone down. A mastiff dog on board had swam on shore.

22. Proceeded to Goatfield, and were kindly received and entertained by Joseph Latham, an Englishman, superintendant of Argyle ironworks. We had two meetings on the 23d at this place, which were attended by a considerable number of people, whose sober and orderly conduct was very commendable. Here David Ducat was very unwell, being often obliged to lie down, and became much discouraged, speaking often of his dear wife, whom he seemed to fear he should not see again. I did what I could to comfort him, and was much concerned on his account: but few, I think, would have travelled under such disheartening circumstances as he then did, finding, day after day, great difficulty in riding, owing to a very painful complaint: yet his zeal was remarkable, and he still inclined to persevere. On the 24th he was

somewhat better, and we proceeded slowly to Aroquhar, where on the 25th we had a meeting, which seemed a solid and favoured opportunity. After dinner, we travelled a few miles to Luss, where we had a meeting in the evening, which was attended by a considerable number of people, who were particularly attentive, and expressed their satisfaction afterwards.

26. We had now rode an hundred miles on our return towards England, partly on account of David Ducat's poor state of health; he, however, now seemed recruiting, and John Pemberton's prospects opening northward, we turned back again, and had a meeting in the evening at Tarbet, by Loch Lomond, which was at first much unsettled, by the disorderly conduct of a person in liquor; but having placed him in a chair, and taken my seat by him, he became still, and the meeting issued favourably.

27. Proceeded to Tynedrome, and had a meeting there; a good degree of solemnity was experienced in the time of silence. David Ducat had very instructive service; John Pemberton also appeared in a very lively manner, and the people sat remarkably still and attentive. I thought it one of the most satisfactory meetings we had had

in our journey ; and I believe we rejoiced in humble thankfulness that our heavenly Father had refreshed us together with his good presence, and filled our hearts with his love, and the love of our fellow creatures, in such a poor solitary part of the earth.

28. Passed on to Dalmally, a pleasant and populous vale in Glenorchy. In my walks to give notice of a meeting, I met with the minister, Joseph Mac-Intire, a frank, friendly, and sensible man. We entered into conversation ; he was going to visit a sick person, and I accompanied him : our discourse turned on religious subjects, such as the doctrines of our and other societies. He put many serious and judicious questions to me, which I answered as well as I was able ; and he very candidly told me before we parted, that if such were our religious principles and practice, we had every thing necessary to salvation. Understanding that I came from England, he said he had been there, and had been shocked at the levity and lightness of behaviour in the places of worship there, but that there could hardly be a greater solemnity than was maintained in a Highland congregation. He pressed me to bring my friends with me to see him, and said he and his

whole family would come to meeting ; which they did, together with many respectable people, all of whom behaved with remarkable sobriety and attention. John Pemberton seemed more than commonly favoured in different testimonies. The meeting was a season of solemn worship, I trust to the honour of the great Master, and many afterwards expressed their satisfaction therewith. We spent the evening with the minister and his family, and were much pleased with one another : his wife was a plain woman, and when we were on the subjects of an hired ministry, on war, &c. notwithstanding the profession of her husband, and though she had a son or sons in the army, she was unequivocally of our opinion, and spoke her sentiments without the least reserve.

29. Set off for Bunawe at five in the morning ; at which time the minister was looking for us, and came to meet us with a book of William Penn's in his hand, which John Pemberton had given him last evening (many little pious works were dispersed through Scotland by John Pemberton ;) he took a kind leave of us, and we parted from him as from one to whom we were in some degree united. We passed on to Lorn Furness, and took up our lodgings at the house of John Satterthwaite, who, with

his wife, were the only members of our society in the Highlands of Scotland. A meeting was appointed next day : John Satterthwaite took much pains in spreading information thereof through the neighbourhood, to a considerable distance.

80. In the morning many came several miles to meeting ; lakes and arms of the sea run up here among the mountains in various directions, which the people were seen crossing in boats from different quarters. A considerable number assembled, and behaved with remarkable solidity, without any appearance of lightness or of whispering ; and though it seemed scarcely reasonable to suppose any of them had been at a meeting before, yet they sat as still and as orderly as if they had been trained up amongst us from their childhood. We have sometimes seen conduct of a very different kind, even among the well-disposed : it is often no easy matter to make strangers feel the propriety of waiting in silence before the Lord. As the outward order of society sometimes suggests hints that lead towards divine truths, it is remarkable that the various professors of Christianity have not more frequently discovered, that the servant who waits in silent attention on his Master is likeliest to discover his will, and be most in his favour. Thus

it appears to me that the most acceptable homage to the all-seeing, all-knowing Master and Sovereign of the universe, is waiting in humble, reverent silence before him : and when we meet for the purpose of worshipping him, instead of rushing into his presence with speeches of our own contriving, the fruits of our own self-sufficiency, which he knows are not descriptive of our situation, or consistent with his will respecting us ; that it is more pleasing in his sight to wait in all humility and singleness of heart, to feel his love operate in our minds, and a portion of his good spirit refresh our hearts. Thus would his worship, whether in vocal homage, or silent adoration, be an offering of his own preparing, and consequently would be acceptable in his sight : and while such a disposition prevailed, even if he saw meet, for the trial of our constancy, to withhold his favour from us, I have no doubt but our patient dedication of heart would be well pleasing to him. Another meeting was appointed in the afternoon ; nearly as many assembled as before, and behaved with equal stillness. In both meetings my friends had acceptable service, and in one of them John Pemberton was favoured in weighty prayer.

1st of Tenth month we set of for Fort William, and crossed lakes and arms of the sea. The order of nature and society seems inverted in these parts: it is the province of man to till the earth and encounter the sea, to engage in toil, in difficulty and hardship, for the good of his species, the support of his children, and the comfort of his companion; to whose lot a benevolent Creator has assigned the domestic attentions, the soothing of his toils, and the cheering of his leisure: but here the females are employed in the most laborious exercises. We were rowed over lakes and arms of the sea by women, who, when we and our horses were on board (such is the force of habit) would plunge into the water, push off the boat, and then spring with the liveliest signs of cheerfulness and contentment to their oars, at which I certainly felt no reluctance in assisting them. We had proceeded about ten or fifteen miles, when John Pemberton consulted us about returning back a few miles: he said he had felt a concern to visit a place we had passed, yet willing to get on, had not discovered it to us; but that it now felt so heavy, he hardly seemed

able to proceed. We returned ; and towards evening, finding ourselves among poor huts, without inn or place of accommodation where we could lodge, we observed at a distance a genteel place, Loch Nell, towards which we rode. On this occasion I could not but admire the easy courage of John Pemberton, who, after alighting, being shown through winding walks to where the venerable owner stood, overlooking some workmen, told her he had "a favour to ask of her," and on her inquiring what, he replied, "only a night's lodging;" to which she answered courteously, "you are very welcome to that." She entertained us with great kindness, and soon discovered to us that she was a neice of May Drummond's, and had seen much of friends. Her name was Campbell ; she was a widow, and had an only son, who was on his travels, and who she said perhaps might go to Philadelphia, if so, she would direct him to make as free with John Pemberton. We had a satisfactory meeting in one of her offices in the morning ; herself, family and servants attending. Immediately afterwards, I set off for Cragnook, to make preparation there for a meeting in the evening, and easily obtained all the accommodation that could be had, but

it was a poor place. I rode among the little huts for many miles, but scarcely found any person that understood English : many could give me no answer at all, and some shook their heads and could just pronounce, "no English." Perhaps about a dozen persons gathered in the evening, who behaved soberly. After meeting we returned to Loch Nell. It was dark ; we had a little arm of the sea to cross, and the tide was in ; but protecting Goodness seemed to attend the pious labours of John Pemberton ; for though it was deep, we rode through in safety, and arrived about eleven at night. Our kind hostess received us again very cordially. She expressed some concern for me ; believing, from the distance I had travelled, that I had had no refreshment since breakfast, which was indeed the case.

3. Passed on to Portnecrush, where we had a meeting in the evening.

4. Entered Lochaber, and proceeded to Fort William, where, when the object of our coming was known, the free masons waited on us in a body, and offered us their lodge, which we accepted.

5. Had a meeting at eleven o'clock : a considerable number of people attended. David

Ducat appeared largely in testimony, and* proceeded in a line so singular, that I was somewhat apprehensive of the consequences. We were now among the clans of Cameron and Mac-Donald, that rose in the rebellion in 1745, and rebellion was his subject. The conduct of such as rose up against their lawful sovereign was fully displayed, and it was remarked, that outward allegiance might be observed by those who are rebels at hearts, but that this sort of conduct could not impose on the King of Heaven. There were some in the meeting who had been in the rebellion ; and the term rebel so often occurred, that it could not fail to recall former ideas : however, the meeting was quiet, and afterwards John Pemberton was remarkably favoured in testimony. I never remember his thus appearing with greater life and power ; I believe the evidence of truth prevailed over error and prejudice : for some, who entered the meeting scoffingly, soon became solid and serious, expressed their satisfaction afterwards, and showed us much kindness and attention. Another meeting was appointed in the evening, which was still more fully attended, and was held to our own and others satisfaction. The governor, who had attended both meetings,

engaged us to breakfast with him next morning in the fort.

6. John Pemberton felt a concern to have a select opportunity with the soldiers, to which the governor readily consented, and after breakfast had them and their officers collected in two large rooms ; they behaved very becomingly, and John Pemberton had a truly tendering opportunity with them ; he appeared twice in testimony. We had afterwards much solid conversation with the governor. He told us he was left on the field of battle in the engagement at Bunker's Hill, having received fourteen shot through his cloaths, and one through his body, and that he yet retained a ball in his leg, and another in his arm. John Pemberton observed to him, that such a signal preservation of life, amidst such danger, called for daily gratitude to the Almighty. We afterwards proceeded towards Fort Augustus. The weather had been uncommonly fine during our journey through the Highlands, yet we beheld large quantities of snow in the cliffs of Ben Nevis, so that I presume on these mountains it never dissolves. We also saw this day many as poor huts as surely ever covered human beings ; they were entirely built of and covered with sods. Oh !

ye that solace yourselves in your costly apartments ! while you tread the softest carpets or press your beds of down, remember that the poor Highlander sits on the earth, or stretches his weary limbs on the hard heath, gathered from the mountains. Tis true, ye may not be able to better his condition, yet let him have your sympathy, and it will teach you to be humble. We arrived late at Fort Augustus, but met with a friendly reception from governor Trepauld, who was ready to grant us any room in the fort, and desired I would wait on him next morning, which I did ; he showed me the different rooms, and what accommodations he could make for the holding of a meeting, but at the same time proposed the chapel, which we accepted. It was First-day ; when their minister had done, the governor gave information of our intended meeting to the people, and sent us word immediately. On our arrival, we found a large and orderly congregation ; amongst whom several gospel truths were published, and John Pemberton appointed another meeting in the evening. After dinner, the day being pleasant, I took a walk among the cottages to a considerable distance. The people were almost universally within. As I passed I heard

them at their devotions; their piety affected me, and I could not but reflect how differently many of the inhabitants about the great towns in England were spending their time. In my walk, I observed a new house, built after an English model, which excited my inquiry, and I found it had been erected by an officer, who had taken a considerable tract of land, by which a number of the inhabitants would have to leave their little homes, (which would be thrown down) and retire to some distant valley, or some other hill-side, there to erect themselves other habitations: the prospect of thus breaking up society of such apparent innocence and tranquillity awakened emotions of concern. Intimation being given to the officers that the company of the soldiers at meeting would be acceptable, they gave directions that they should attend; and they marched in their ranks to the chapel, which was very full. The soldiers had received orders to march next morning, in order to embark for the West Indies. John Pemberton was much enlarged in different testimonies amongst them; the season seemed like a farewell to them; he signified that he had often felt a near regard for soldiers, and intimated the uncertainty of life to all men, more particularly

to those in their situation, and he affectionately recommended to them to have the fear of God and the thoughts of their latter end daily before their eyes. Ah ! it is a reflection which now melts my heart, that probably, fallen in battle, the fine forms of many of these young men have long ago mouldered into dust, and their names, save by some near relation, are utterly forgotten : may the part that never dies of those thus hurried prematurely from the stage of life feel a peaceful immortality, is the prayer of my soul ! But oh ! you that promote war and bloodshed in the earth, whatever your pretensions it is all one to me, think, at the day of final retribution, how you must account to your God for the lives of his creatures ; I had almost said for their unrepented sins. Ye ought not only to consider yourselves as the parents of human calamity, but, from the licentiousness, immorality, and irreligion of war, as the prime agents of eternal misery. Could any reflecting mind sit down unbiassed by prejudice, passion, interest, or opinion, and collect all the consequences, temporal and eternal, inseparable from war, if the review could be supported by the human intellect without destruction to it, the display of misery would be the most dreadful that ever

was contemplated. What a train of mournful incidents seem now pressing on my thoughts ! But I forbear. This is not the place to give way to the lamentable detail. After meeting we spent the evening with the governor and his wife, and I trust not unprofitably.

8. We were to journey forward, but whither we should go was a trying consideration to dear John Pemberton. He had been at Inverness two years before, and from what he had suffered there, he owned, as a man, that he had rather have rode five hundred miles another way, than visit it again ; yet the drawings of duty seemed to lead thither, and to these he gave up. The appearance of the skies indicated a change of weather ; the people as we rode along were busily employed housing their corn ; the men with their ponies dragged it along the ground, but many of the poor women were bearing it on their shoulders. In what different modes, even on the same occasion, do the inhabitants of this island provide for their future wants ; and perhaps all feel nearly the same hopes of enjoying the fruits of their exertion—a mark of the equal benevolence of Divine Goodness in apportioning the happiness of his creatures. We passed through Strath

Errick, which is the Frazer's country, and arrived at Inverness in the evening. We alighted at Ettell's hotel, and were very respectfully received. As soon as we made our intentions of having a meeting known, the master of the inn offered to lay together two of his large upper rooms for our accommodation. We had seats placed in them, and notice given of a meeting to be at twelve o'clock. A large and respectable congregation collected, and behaved solidly. David Ducat appeared very satisfactorily, and John Pemberton was much favoured in testimony, and remarkably so in supplication. I thought it altogether an highly-favoured meeting. Another was appointed at six o'clock in the evening, when a still greater number attended ; it was indeed a crowded meeting : those who came before came again. Both friends had considerable service ; J. Pemberton was much enlarged, and the meeting on the whole was satisfactory. Though we had rode to Inverness under much discouragement, we were now glad that we had come. John Pemberton said the conduct of the people was much changed since his former visit. We were now received with every mark of attention and respect, but it was once otherwise ; and from

what he had formerly felt at Inverness, he could have wished, if it had been right, never to have seen it more. I believe that in the evening of this day my beloved friend possessed himself in peace, which was a lesson of encouragement and instruction : for though the way of our duty, and the way we ought to go, is sometimes covered as with tempests and with clouds, yet, if we advance with all humility as to ourselves, and with confidence towards God, the light of his favour will often disperse the darkness, and we shall journey forward in peace. I know of no greater happiness to the soul than to be at peace with its Maker, and to feel a portion of his favour. So circumstanced, the trials and disappointments, the injuries and afflictions of this life, will be supportable, because the love of God is too powerful for the malice of man ; because, if he is our friend, all our enemies are impotent ; and because the objects of our trials are perishable, but the object of our peace is eternal.

We were about to take leave of the Highlands, which is perhaps as rugged a country as is inhabited by man, but where we might acknowledge we were favoured both outwardly and inwardly. The hospitality and kindness of the

inhabitants, more than counterbalanced the unpromising aspect of the country : their respectful attention, their open and susceptible minds, ready to receive religious communications, together with the gracious ownings of his presence, whose cause we were endeavouring to promote, were sources of comfort to us that cheered our passage through these almost solitary regions.

10. Rode in the forenoon to Nairn, and afterwards to Forres ; the day exceedingly wet.

11. John Pemberton informed us of a concern he had felt to visit a district we had left behind, but that it had not been with sufficient clearness to mention it before. David Ducat inclined to press forward towards the half-year's meeting at Aberdeen. I observed that as the day was very stormy, we had best perhaps move neither way, but try the issue of a meeting, which was agreed upon ; and though the day was very cold, yet several attended. Another meeting was appointed in the evening, when a large number assembled : my friends were both engaged in testimony more than once, but it was apparent we had left the Highlands from the want of solidity among the people ; they however behaved respectfully to us. An affecting account came this evening of six men being drowned in

ferrying over a river, the passage of which we must have attempted, if we had gone forward.

12. John Pemberton found his mind a little relieved, and we passed on to Elgin, where we had a meeting ; after which we proceeded to Cul-len.

13. Rode through Banff to Macduff, where John Pemberton had held a meeting before, but had left the place uneasy, and it had often turned up on his mind. We met with considerable openness, and appointed a meeting ; a number of solid sober-minded people attended ; the meeting was satisfactory, and another was appointed in the evening. In coming along, John Pemberton had observed Whitehills, a fishing village, which he was desirous to visit ; so I returned a few miles to procure accommodation for a meeting, and to give notice. I was received at first agreeably by the people whither I was recommended, but on mentioning my profession and my errand, they showed a considerable dislike ; the mistress of the house observed, with some warmth, that they would have nothing to do with either quakers, clergy, or bishops, or any such people : however, after some further conversation and explanation on my part, way opened. The new prejudices we had to

combat, as we passed along, were among the difficulties of this journey ; and it was sometimes even difficult to preserve becoming seriousness, on hearing the people relate the strange and unaccountable ideas they had formed of our society. Whatever use might arise from the labours of my friends, in promoting a reformation of life among the people, and in making them more acquainted with the means of salvation, I believe this journey might have some use, in removing a load of prejudice from the minds of the people, and opening a door to future labour, if called for by the Master of the harvest. I returned to my companions at Macduff, where we had the most crowded meeting in the evening I remember to have seen in Scotland, yet the people were remarkably still and attentive. J. Pemberton was livingly opened in testimony, and the people seemed to have their countenances much turned towards us.

14. At ten o'clock a meeting was held at Whitehills, in a new unfinished house, which was entirely filled ; some sate on beams above, and many were without. David Ducat appeared in an informing testimony, as did John Pemberton, who was particularly favoured ; and the meeting

felt satisfactory : another was appointed in the afternoon. Five serious young people came on purpose to the meeting from Banff, dined with us, and stayed the second meeting, which was crowded, but orderly. It is agreeable to find alteration take place in some minds from better information. Our landlady, who who was so odd in her remarks yesterday, treated us with much attention and kindness, and in taking leave of us, expressed her earnest, and I believe sincere, desires for our welfare.

15. Proceeded on to Old Meldrum, where we were once more refreshed with the sight and society of our friends.

16. Rode to Aberdeen ; ancient Robert Hervy, near eighty years of age, walked eighteen miles through the rain to the half-year's meeting : he seemed to possess an innocent green old age.

17. Attended their monthly meeting.

18. On this day was their half-year's meeting, which was attended but by one friend of Scotland, George Miller, of Edinburgh, in addition to the members of Aberdeen monthly meeting : others had intended to be there, but were disappointed. As they were but just establishing the discipline, much business came before the meeting, and it was satisfactory to

see the honest care of several friends in bringing things to a bearing. In the evening, at John Pemberton's request, several friends of the half-year's meeting had a solid conference together : he informed them, that without a full sense of his services being performed in the north, he had come above an hundred and twenty miles to that meeting. He still found a concern to visit the northernmost part of Scotland lie with weight on his mind, but to return at this advanced season of the year into such a country seemed at the hazard of life. He wished friends to feel with him, and to communicate their sense freely, for it was a matter of great weight. His mind was strongly drawn towards the north, yet if he went he hardly expected to return, but if he could die in peace he was fully resigned. Friends from outward appearances mostly discouraged the undertaking, for all the passages through the northern country were frequently blocked up by snow for many weeks together : yet they left him to divine direction, and the feelings of his own mind. They expressed much sympathy with him, and were sincerely desirous for our preservation. David Ducat's observations seemed to weigh against going. I hardly expressed a sentiment, for

though it was to me a serious thing to be confined for months together in the impassable vallies of Caithness, yet I felt resigned to go north or south.

19. It was agreed to have a meeting on First-day (21st) in the neighbourhood of Kingswall. George Miller and I went to prepare a place, and to give notice ; accommodations were obtained at Cuttlehill.

20. A day of rest, the first I had since I entered Scotland.

21. A meeting in the forenoon at Aberdeen : in the afternoon at Cuttlehill, which was crowded : and in the evening another public meeting at Aberdeen.

22. Wet ; we therefore rested.

23. A more favourable morning. We consulted together on the trying concern of journeying northward. John Pemberton said that going northward felt to him like death to the body ; and going south like death to the soul. I thought it better to hazard the body, than to destroy peace of mind, and therefore proposed setting off for the north, and perhaps something fresh might open in a little time ; accordingly, after taking leave of our kind friends at Aberdeen, who seemed affect-

ed at our situation, we returned northward to Old Meldrum.

24. Concluded to attend the week-day meeting at Killmuck, where John Pemberton had affectionate and endearing service to the youth.

25. Had a meeting in the forenoon at Old Meldrum, and a more public one in the evening at the same place.

26. John Pemberton had for many days experienced a deep trying dispensation ; and he now began to feel some symptoms of a pleurisy. The weather was exceedingly cold, with a severe frost this morning, and though he had felt resigned to proceed northward, he found now some relief from the undertaking. We set our faces towards England ; and he told me, that if the great Master did not see meet to release him altogether, he wished me to accompany him in the spring ; the proposal affected me. He had in former summers visited the Orkney Isles, and other parts of Scotland ; his concern had now been for some time to the cold and barren region of Caithness. He had also in prospect a visit to the Hebrides or Western Isles, many of which we saw in our journey through the West Highlands. Our friends at Aberdeen rejoiced to see us return.

27. Intended moving forward again ; but David Ducat having received a hurt by the fall of his horse, we concluded to stay over First-day, and attended the meeting at Aberdeen in the forenoon, at the conclusion of which had a large public meeting at Gilliomstone, where John Pemberton seemed more favoured than he had been since his proving season respecting the north. Another public meeting was also held at Aberdeen in the evening ; at all of which, and on some other occasions, we had the satisfactory company of valuable John Wigham.

29. Took leave of our friends at Aberdeen, and passed Urie to Stonehaven. Something of a sorrowful feeling accompanies the survey of places once the residence of wisdom, piety, and virtue, especially when no traces are found of the former inhabitants. Such was the reflection excited on passing Urie. We were not much comforted by what we found at Stonehaven, but our sorrow was more mingled with commiseration : we visited the poor scattered remains of our society there, seven in number : we found them weighed down by the pressure of poverty ; their children had left them, and the society together, and there remained scarcely a comfort of life to cheer their old age. John Pemberton entered feelingly into their

situation ; he expressed his solicitude for their eternal welfare, and he administered to their outward necessities. He had before interested himself on their behalf, and laboured to restore to them some property in the hands of one that had left the society. Ah ! ye that dwell in remote and lonely situations, if these few pages should reach you, let me recommend to you the dwelling near that power that will preserve and support you ; it will be the means of your present and everlasting comfort ; for it has been promulgated by him that breaks not his faith with his people, that if they seek first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, all needful things shall be added ; and David could say, after a long life of experience, he had not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread. Ye, too, to whose lot is committed the care of rising families, I feel and sympathize with you in your important charge. Endeavour to cultivate in the tender minds of your children the precious seeds sown there by the hand of Divine Goodness ; endeavour to give them a lively sense of justice, honesty, and sincerity ; endeavour to bring them up in gentleness, harmony, and kindness ; endeavour to give them habits of diligence, temperance, and order ; finally, endeavour to bring them up in

the love of your heavenly Father, and the love of his truth ; an affection for yourselves will be the consequence: you will not perhaps then be deserted in your old age, neither perhaps would the places where righteousness has flourished so soon become barren and desolate.

30. Rode to Inverbervie, where we met with a friend's family, and had a meeting in the evening.

31. Had two meetings; one in the forenoon, and another again in the evening.

1st of Eleventh Month. Proceeded to Montrose, where we had two meetings; the latter, being in the evening, was pretty fully attended; and the people behaved soberly.

2. Passed on to Brechine, where we had two meetings in their town-hall; that in the evening was crowded; the people mostly behaved well. John Pemberton had considerable labour amongst them, and I thought the meeting in a good degree satisfactory.

3. John Pemberton having felt some concern to visit Johnshaven, a considerable fishing town twelve or fourteen miles behind us, and the concern not leaving him, but rather increasing, we returned, and had a meeting; the people behaved agreea-

bly, though the house was much crowded. John Pemberton seemed much favoured amongst them, and appointed another meeting at nine next morning; when I proceeded to St. Siris to make preparation for a meeting in that neighbourhood, and pitched on a place at Mill-of-woodstone, where, on the arrival of my friends, a great number of people assembled. Some unpleasant circumstances at first tended to unsettle the meeting, but on proper admonition the people became still. Considerable public labour was used among them, and I trust the meeting ended satisfactorily.

5. Rode to Dundee.

6. We had two meetings. In the first, John Pemberton was very powerfully exercised in prayer. The meeting in the evening was much more fully attended. We were afterwards visited by a sensible young man, who seemed, by his communications, to have a mind strongly impressed at times with religious conviction.

7. In the morning a respectable looking man came to see us, desiring we would stay another day with them, and acquainting us that a young man that lived with him had been uncommonly affected by what he had heard. But intending for St. Andrew's, we passed on to that place. The

Provost and other magistrates readily granted us their town-hall, where we had a meeting in the evening, with people of various descriptions, and various conduct; many of them behaved very becomingly, and others of them with lightness, which was rebuked; the meeting was afterwards still, solid, and satisfactory. John Pemberton appeared livingly in testimony, and appointed another meeting next day at eleven o'clock.

8. A greater number of persons were at the meeting, and I trust it was attended with increased solemnity. My friends were enabled to labour in the life among an attentive and solid people. Another meeting was appointed in the evening; and though the night was very stormy, so that it was with difficulty we passed along the streets, yet the people collected in considerable numbers, and behaved with their wonted solidity. John Pemberton had much service amongst them in different testimonies, and in his last addressed the people in a very tender and affectionate manner. Many of them afterwards expressed peculiar satisfaction, and in different conversations acknowledged their minds had experienced a total change, as to their ideas of our profession. Though we were now among colleges, professors, and the learned, yet we

found much openness as well as kindness. John Pemberton had found his mind particularly drawn to this place; we approached it with some degree of awe; yet our visits to few places were more agreeable and satisfactory. St. Andrew's is a place with its public buildings in ruins: other places in Scotland have had their cathedrals of considerable splendor, particularly Elgin and Arbroath, which are now demolished and deserted. Splendid edifices for public worship seem to me to be more likely to excite admiration in the minds of the audience for the ingenuity of the artist, than to dispose the people to that humble frame of mind that becomes them when assembled before the Lord. Christianity enjoins an inward and spiritual worship; then ought not its accommodations to partake of its own simplicity? Perhaps it is the vanity of man that pretends to assist the cause of heaven in building palaces for men to humble themselves in; perhaps it is his pride that pulls them down with such fury as was used to the places I have mentioned. The ostentation that built, and the religious fury that demolished, might be equally remote from true and unaffected piety.

9. Left St. Andrew's: my companions rode straight to Cupar. I went a few miles another way, to a place called Leuchars, to make preparation for a meeting on First-day; but I found the obtaining a place as difficult as in the early part of this journey. Among others I applied at a school, but the master, with looks of bitterness that I cannot easily forget, shut the door in my face while I was explaining my errand, without any reply. Being amongst strangers, and alone, in turning away I could not but feel such incivility, but was not discouraged from further applications: I went to the castle, the master was not at home, but his wife cheerfully granted me a large barn. I then spread information, returned to the school, opened the door, and informed the scholars; the master looked at me with surprize, but said nothing. Then leaving the place, I joined my companions at Cupar, where we had a meeting in the evening.

10. Rested.

11. Set off for Leuchars; as we approached the place, we saw a large crowd assembled about the barn; to all appearance a mob. As we entered they seemed a rude tumultuous set of

people, amongst whom however we were mercifully supported: their disorderly and restless behaviour suddenly subsided; they became settled and still, and it proved a very solid and satisfactory meeting; for, as if in an instant, the minds of the people seemed prepared to receive the gospel truths that were largely spread amongst them. Returned to St. Andrew's to lodge, where we were received again very kindly.

12. Went to Pittenweem; the magistrates were very shy of granting us the town-hall; I believe that I waited five or six times on them before it was obtained. Had I been pursuing my own objects, under such discouragements, I believe they would have been given up e'er then. Had two meetings there on the 13th, and way so opened, that we met with some remarkable instances of kindness.

14. Moved on to Anstruther, and obtained their town-hall, where we had a large, but rather unsettled meeting; not so much, I thought, from any dislike to us, as from a general thoughtlessness about religion. We had another meeting in the evening; full as many attended, and their behaviour was perhaps rather improved; though they

still appeared to have much to learn of religious seriousness.

15. Went to Crail, where the people, we were informed, were dark and bigoted : we easily however found entrance among them, and had a meeting in their town-hall at twelve o'clock, which was very full. The people seemed rude, undisciplined ; but after they got settled, behaved tolerably ; and another meeting was appointed at six o'clock. The assembly in the evening, with some small exception, was one restless crowd, which it was difficult to impress with any ideas of seriousness or order : John Pemberton informed them, he had held meetings with the blacks from Africa, and the Indian natives of America, men accounted heathens and savages, but had never seen anything like such behaviour in them. The people were at one time so unsettled, that when John Pemberton rose to deliver what came before him, he was obliged to sit down again. However, at more quiet intervals, he was enabled to discharge his duty amongst them : but from the excessive crowd, the place in a little time became so heated, that drops like dew ran down the walls ; so we broke up the meeting.

16. We were now drawing near Edinburgh,

and John Pemberton, finding himself almost worn out with exercise of body and mind, proposed our going there to rest for a few days. We passed through several small towns and villages, which John Pemberton had mostly visited before ; and arriving at Edinburgh in the evening, were kindly received by our friend George Miller, at whose house we rested about ten days. But though we ceased from travelling about, the service of John Pemberton was not suspended. His love to friends, and care for the good order of society, were manifested during our stay. We attended the monthly meeting of Edinburgh, in which the counsel of John Pemberton was serviceable and important.

26. Had two meetings at Musselburgh ; one at mid-day, the other in the evening. But little openness appeared in the people, and perhaps they were seasons rather of exercise than of refreshment.

27. Went to Preston Pans, where we found some difficulty in obtaining accommodation for a meeting, which, after we had succeeded, was appointed at six o'clock. A considerable number of people assembled, but it was to be feared that not many attended from religious motives.

Another meeting was appointed at eleven o'clock next day. When the time came, but few attended, and still fewer behaved as they ought; the conduct of some was indeed truly painful; yet some gospel labour was bestowed, and John Pemberton closed the meeting in fervent, living prayer. We had intended now to have left the place, but John Pemberton still felt a compassionate regard for the people, and found his mind oppressed when about to leave them; so we gave notice of another meeting in the evening, which was more fully attended, and accompanied by more becoming behaviour, though without doors there was much rioting and rudeness: it was, notwithstanding, a rather satisfactory meeting, and both my friends were engaged in testimony. It was observable that on the side next England, both of Edinburgh and Glasgow, the people were rudest in their manners, and the most unfavourably disposed to receive religious communication.

29. Returned to their Fifth-day meeting at Edinburgh. In the evening John Pemberton opened his mind a little, and his tried situation awakened our tender sympathy. He said that he did not feel his mind set free from Scotland, yet

the gospel ability for appointing and holding meetings seemed nearly withdrawn. The season was now becoming severe, and he had wished to have passed the depth of winter in England; so it was concluded to move forward in the morning, and try if the great Master would release him for the present.

30. Took leave of our worthy friends at Edinburgh, who had refreshed us with their kindness. We dined at Bankhouse, and though our beloved friend seemed in a low and stripped situation, he expressed much satisfaction in reviewing our long and arduous journey, and the harmony that had subsisted among us. We lodged at Selkirk, and when I went into his room before day in the morning, he said we must now part: he had been willing to try to return to England, but found he must now go back. He said my company would have been as desirable to him as ever, but that having been long from home, he could not think of detaining me longer from my family. Knowing that he still wished for light on his path, and to act in the obedience, I did not attempt to draw him further, so observed I could not think of leaving him there, but at least wished to see him back to Edinburgh. David Ducat made the same pro-

posal, and seemed desirous to go; so I parted with my aged friends at Selkirk, and it was a trial, after all, to leave them behind me.

It may perhaps be remarked, in perusing this small narrative, that my faith was sometimes not strong, and that I did not see the extent of such labour always clearly required. I was not, however, conscious of having withheld the little assistance in my power through the trying journey, and it might have been expected that I should have felt a small portion of peace on my return. I seemed indeed, as I approached home, to anticipate a joy in mingling again with my family: but for many days after I returned, such a weight and sadness sat on my spirits as I never experienced on any other occasion. I am equally solicitous of not attributing the suggestions of my own mind to any thing at all high, as I should be not to rob condescending Goodness of his due, when pleased to awaken, to enlighten, or to comfort me: it seemed at length as if a clearer sense of my friends concern was given me than I had before experienced. The object of his engagement was continually before me; and I believe I then saw clearly how the pious mind may be drawn by its author.

from all the outward enjoyments of life, and be directed to the poor and lowly habitations of its fellow creatures, there to labour to raise their views to things of everlasting moment ; and that it can have no peace but in so labouring. At the time I have been alluding to, all doubts of the foundation of my friend's concern were removed ; and though I could not at times before conceive the necessity of his religious solicitude, sometimes among a people apparently unworthy, I was at length so fully convinced of it, and of the consequences that would have resulted from withdrawing from the service, that I should have wished to have been in the poorest hut in the poorest part of all Scotland, with a peaceful mind, in preference to what I then experienced. I know not that I ever mentioned this, but it is now so lively on my mind, and at the distance of several years, that I am free to communicate it. And here I would conclude with observing, that to be at peace with the Almighty, and to have our dependance on him, is the proper disposition of mind for the true Christian, and is the only foundation for substantial happiness. Were it so with us all, what a desirable turn would it give to our thoughts ? We should then look upon the trials of life, as the ef-

forts of a kind parent to wean us from the breast of this world, and to prepare us for higher stations of happiness : we should receive afflictions as our instructors, sent to teach us virtue, patience, fortitude and humility : in every distress we should have one to look up to, the light of whose countenance can spread a serenity over our spirits, which all the blandishments of this world can never effect. We should then, as becomes us, receive favourable occurrences, and unexpected comforts, as marks of heavenly kindness, and providential blessings. This, on the one hand, would relieve us from our repinings, and on the other, would refine our natures and sweeten our dispositions. Thus our society here would be innocent and endearing among men, and we should be fitted for the company of angels hereafter.

A SKETCH OF THE CHARACTER

OF

JOHN PEMBERTON.

Part of the following was written in a letter to James Pemberton, under the immediate impression of the tidings of the death of his brother John Pemberton. I knew nothing of its publication till I saw it in print, along with the testimony of the monthly meeting of Pyrmont, with which testimony my heart joins in unison. On perusing again what I then wrote, other parts of his character revive in my remembrance, which I now unite therewith, retaining still the form of the original letter. I do not attempt to write the life of John Pemberton; I have neither materials nor perhaps religious experience for the undertaking. Yet such a life would be a useful lesson to society : it

would not only unfold an account of his great love to God, but in a particular manner would show what man ought to be to man. Some little idea, however, may be formed of the tenor of his life, from a sketch of his character, and that is all I propose.

Yanwath, 25th of the Fourth month, 1795.

TO JAMES PEMBERTON,

THE friendship I had for, and the many tokens of goodwill I received from, thy worthy, deceased brother, make me thus willing to address thee.— It is now about seven years since I took my last leave of him; yet his memory is as fresh to my mind, as it is dear to my remembrance, and the account of his death seems as much to have awakened my tenderness, as if I had beheld his last struggles, or seen him laid in the grave.

Though it may be sorrowful to affection, to trace those virtues that can be seen no more but in remembrance, still there is a secret satisfaction in recollecting and relating the piety of

those to whom we have been united in a disinterested friendship: and as in travelling, the disposition and character are unfolded, and being in difficulties together endears us to each other, these may account for my knowledge of, and affection for, my deceased friend.

When we first set out together in 1787, we were little known to one another, and our difference in years was very considerable: yet treating me with the tenderness of a father, and the confidence of a friend, I soon felt united to him in his engagement, and beheld his proceedings with inward approbation.

To commend the dead, by recording their deeds, may sometimes be of advantage to the living, inasmuch as it may excite to virtuous actions: but as nothing like flattery ever passed between us when we trod the path of life together, I should be far from wishing to offer any thing like it to his memory; yet reflecting on the general selfishness of mankind, and ruminating on the life of my friend, my heart feels a tender sense of his sincere benevolence and worth, that I know not how to express. He was indeed a disinterested man. The desire of wealth and distinction, and the lawful gratification of our natures, the general pursuits

of other men, seemed hardly to make a part of his motives : he even appeared to be got past that refined selfishness, that seeks the love of the virtuous, and the pleasure of performing virtuous actions ; the glory of God, and the good of his fellow creatures, seemed to be the pure spring of his actions. Perhaps none in our remembrance lived less to himself, or sought his own gratifications less, than John Pemberton. Doing good being the leading object of his mind on all occasions, I believe daily instances occurred through the whole of our journey as testimonies thereof : but I shall confine myself to one or two examples. When we were at Inverary, the residence of the duke of Argyle, he, with other persons of rank, came to see us, showed us kindness, and conversed very respectfully ; but the time was too precious to be spent in the intercourse of civility : he immediately drew the attention of the duke to the subject of the slave-trade, requested him to use his influence in parliament for its abolition, and put a book into his hands on that important subject. He held other conversations at Inverary for humane purposes, besides that with the duke of Argyle. I accompanied him to the jail ; there were two convicts under sentence of transportation ; he inquired into

their particular circumstances, and affectionately advised them as to their future proceedings, in order that they might, by their good conduct, recover their lost rank in civil society, administering withal a little to their present necessities. I have been told, and I think it ought not to be forgotten, that on the day of his marriage, a time when most men are so taken up with their own happiness as to forget that there is misery elsewhere, he ordered provisions to be sent to all the prisoners in Philadelphia. I have also been informed, that frequently, on market-day evenings, he would himself go to the shambles, and lay out his money for the like purposes. Now if such instances of care for his fellow creatures have come to my limited knowledge, to what a sum of benevolence must the long life of such an one amount ! Yet, humble in all his expectations, and diffident of his own attainments, I remember, when we were once conversing seriously together on the subject of futurity, he observed "When the Almighty sees meet to release me, I should be thankful to be at rest." I do not enter the remark from any doubt in my friend, or myself, of a state of divine felicity when the pure spirit leaves its earthly habitation, but to show that the true Christian is ever lowly in his

pretensions, and more concerned for the work than the reward, in resignation leaving all to the righteous Judge of heaven and earth.

His deportment among men, for his station and years, was a model to be imitated. In his disposition he was modest; yet when his duty (as it frequently did) led him among the great and distinguished, his manner was plain, solid, and dignified. To the different ranks of sober people, he was open and communicative. He was likewise an uncommon observer of what passed before him on the stage of life, not only beholding with ready attention the conduct of mankind where he came, with a judgment of its tendency, but he also had a knowledge beyond what might be expected, as well of the various regulations of general society, as of the useful avocations of life: and it seemed to be among his enjoyments, to stand and talk with different artisans where he passed. I do not remember often to have been more agreeably entertained, than when I used to find him wrapped up in his great coat, in familiar conversation with the sailors at their work.

In the public prisons, those receptacles of human wretchedness, the sweet influence of his Christian charity was diffused, not only in his generous

donations to alleviate the misery of hunger and want, but in expressions of kind concern for that part which never dies : so that the dark and sullen countenances of robbers would soften through a sense of gratitude ; and the tongues that lately blasphemed their Maker, would now pray to him for the preservation of their benefactor. But his reverence for the Divine Being was very great ; and he felt little less than anguish of heart, if at any time he heard the holy name profaned. His reproof on those occasions was indeed serious, and his expostulations earnest ; evincing a conscientious love and duty to the Almighty, and an interest for the eternal well-being of those who were transgressing his law ; and he seldom failed of bringing such transgressors to own the evil, and express their sorrow for it.

In his life and conversation he was indeed a preacher of righteousness. His conversation and conduct were instructive, edifying, and impressive ; and, distinct from his labours as a minister, the cause of religion, sobriety, and virtue, was forwarded by his company : his open and kind behaviour made him recollected where he came. The remembering of John Pemberton would

strengthen the hands of virtue. His innocent mind, as in its sphere, seemed to delight in the company of children ; yet he paid perhaps a still more marked attention to age and infirmity : and I do not remember sharper expressions of his disapprobation, than when he found the hoary head insulted, and the claims of declining years neglected.

To the poor he addressed himself with great tenderness and condescension, often signifying to them, that he was not himself above the sufferings incident to human beings, and that both were equally under the notice of divine goodness : and he seldom left them without their partaking of his bounty. It was truly admirable with what interest, ease, and delicacy, he would enter into the private concerns of poor families, with a view to do them good : he might indeed be said to be the poor man's confiding counsellor and friend. In reading the New Testament (whose holy precepts often bring conviction and consolation to my mind) there seems no injunction of inspiration more difficult to human nature, than that of loving our neighbours as ourselves, and I never knew any one that came nearer up to it than John Pemberton. Among the various instances that might

be adduced to support the opinion, was that of his assisting those in low circumstances with his money and his credit: if the sober and industrious wanted a capital to begin business, if he had it not of his own, he went to borrow for them, and entered into security for the repayment. When the solemn undertaking of his visit to Great Britain was drawing to maturity, lest any should suffer by a transaction in which he had any concern, his thoughtful, honourable and consistent mind came to a resolution of disposing of estates, I have been told, to a considerable amount; and he paid off the sums for which he was engaged, and took the securities upon himself. Ye with overflowing fortunes, but whose minds are wrapt up in your possessions, read this, and think of doing good! Of his obedience to, and thorough dependance on the Almighty (which are the marks of a "good and faithful servant") but few stronger instances could be produced than what occurred on the serious occasion I have mentioned. At the time he embarked for Europe, war subsisted between Great Britain and America: a law was then in force, which made it death, with forfeiture of estates, to go within the British lines without a passport. For a passport he had not freedom in

his mind to apply, but addressed government as follows :

To the President and Council.

Having, by the constraining power of God's love influencing my spirit, been at times engaged to call sinners to repentance and amendment of life, and to publish the glad tidings of peace, life, and salvation, through Christ Jesus our Lord and Saviour ; and finding my mind drawn and engaged, by the same divine power and love, to visit my brethren in religious profession in Europe, as the Lord may open my way ; I have, agreeable to the regular, decent, and orderly way, used in our religious society, solidly opened my concern to Friends here, who, after deliberate and weighty consideration, have signified their sympathy, unity, and concurrence with this religious engagement, by their certificates ; leaving me to the Lord, and the guidance of his Holy Spirit. And believing the time come for me to move forward, and leave my beloved country, my near connexions, and whatever is dear to me in this life, I inform you hereof : and do declare, that I have no sinister view or worldly concern to pro-

mote, but singly the honest and upright discharge of a duty, laid and enjoined on me, as I believe, by that almighty and holy Being who formed us for his glory, and hath a right to our service, to be obeyed and followed in all things; for therein consists our peace and happiness here and for ever. And believing the gospel of Christ to be free, the true ministers thereof ought to be free, and not interrupted in their pious, religious endeavours for the promotion of piety, virtue and godly living. Under this consideration, and not from a disposition to give offence, I dare not make the consent of human authority a condition of my obedience to divine requiring; yet am willing by thus making my case known to you, to remove all occasion of misapprehension or misrepresentation. And recommending you with myself to God, and to the word of his grace nigh in the heart, that by attention and obedience thereto, we may experience peace in our minds here, and happiness hereafter,

I remain your real friend,

JOHN PEMBERTON.

Philadelphia, 5th month,
30th, 1782.

Being single-hearted and sincere, he experienced preservation ; though he was afterwards informed that one or two of the members were for putting the laws in execution against his property, but the generality of the council were convinced that his journey was purely from religious, not political motives.

When the good order of our society required his assistance, either in supporting the testimony, or in dealing with delinquents, he proceeded with that religious boldness that accompanies a conscientious and disinterested mind. In what concerned its religious order and economy he was clear in his conceptions, and ready in expression ; yet to the judgment of others, in what related to himself, he paid the greatest deference : and if, at any time, he perceived a hesitation in others to strengthen his own sense of duty, he felt the humbling oppression of a diffident mind. Amidst his trials he was generally preserved in patience : if, indeed, it was at any time suspended, it was when he thought he had fallen short in the performance of his religious duty, often saying, “ Ah ! I am a poor unprofitable servant ;” yet many can bear testimony, that health and strength of body, and

the comforts of this life, were sacrificed to the service of his great Master.

In his solid and acceptable ministry he had often to recommend purity of heart and life, and a humble walking before God, and daily dependence on him : indeed, though in all his conduct he was careful to act agreeably to the principles and true simplicity of our profession, and this concern was extended to all professing with us, wherever he came, yet in his public labours among others, he was more engaged to impress a reverence for the Almighty on the minds of the people, and to promote the cause of universal righteousness, than to establish points of opinion, or fix particular modes of religious conduct. It might be said his goodwill was universal.

I am inclined to believe that his natural turn of mind was open and unsuspecting, with a disposition to innocent cheerfulness ; but of all men I ever knew, the greatest change of countenance was exhibited from his different situations of mind. When his spirit was deeply exercised, there was in his aspect an almost awful solemnity ; but when he relaxed amongst his friends, the most unreserved and sincere cheerfulness I ever saw.

He was a shining example of punctuality, disinterestedness, and integrity. In fine, perhaps to none in the present generation could the character given in holy writ to Nathanael be more properly applied, "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile."

And now that my beloved friend, over whose memory I have poured the tear of unaffected regard, has done his part here, may the purity of his example find a place in the minds of survivors: did the purity of his example prevail as generally, as his love to mankind was extended, what a harmony and happiness it would promote even in this life ! And when this perishable life, with all its trials and frailties may close, I have no doubt, but that Divine Power, which formed our immortal spirits, and visits them from time to time with his love, would receive them into his peaceful kingdom.

TO THE
HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND,

BY T. WILKINSON.

WHILE over many a highland hill I stray,
And pick through many a glen my devious way ;
On every side I cast my wond'ring eyes,
Where lakes expand, or rugged mountains rise ;
And still I find new pleasure as I go,
Wherever hills ascend, or waters flow.
And backward oft my silent musings stray
Among the charming groves of INVERA'Y.
Not fresher lawns on Albion's bosom smile,
Not taller forests crown her fruitful isle ;
Not bolder hills our southern skies invade,
Nor boast our winding vales a deeper shade.

ARGYLE ! would other wealthy lords agree,
To clothe with wood their naked plains like thee ;
To bid the rock with infant forests spring,
And call the birds on silent hills to sing ;
The vacant hand of poverty employ,
And fill the cottages with humble joy ;
Then rocks in barren majesty array'd,
Would wrap their limbs in beauty's softest shade ;
Among his hills then would the native stay,
Nor seek for happier fortunes far away ;
Then would the land increasing thousands bear,
And o'er the sea her cheerful mountains rear.

But not these bold luxuriant scenes confine
 My wand'ring search, or stay an heart like mine ;
 I love to pierce the peasant's humblest cell ;
 I love to see how *all* my brethren dwell ;
 And so it fits a social mind to trace
 The various lots assign'd to human race.

Peace to the humble swain, whose simple lot
 Is bounded by the narrow highland cot ;
Joy to the noble hospitable breast,
 Whose pillow sinks the stranger into rest.
 Whose ready board his every want supplies,
 And converse bids his drooping spirits rise.
 Such have I found the highland vales among,
 Such kindness well may warm my grateful song.

Ye hills farewell ! if e'er I rest again
 On the soft bosom of my native plain,
 Of highland scenes my tongue shall often tell,
 My heart shall long on highland kindness dwell.
 Nor will, I trust, oblivion soon efface
 From the remembrance of this gen'rous race ;
 The pious toils my lov'd companions* bore,
 Where men like us were never seen before ;
 The voice of love their deepest vallies found,
 Along their mountains ran the gospel sound ;
 Sweet was the sound, and pow'rful was the call
 To heav'n within, the happiness of all :
 The modest highland maid....the aged dame,
 The cottager and chief together came ;....
 Silent they sat, and wonder'd when they knew
 That gospel love so far its votaries drew.

* John Pemberton and D. Ducat.

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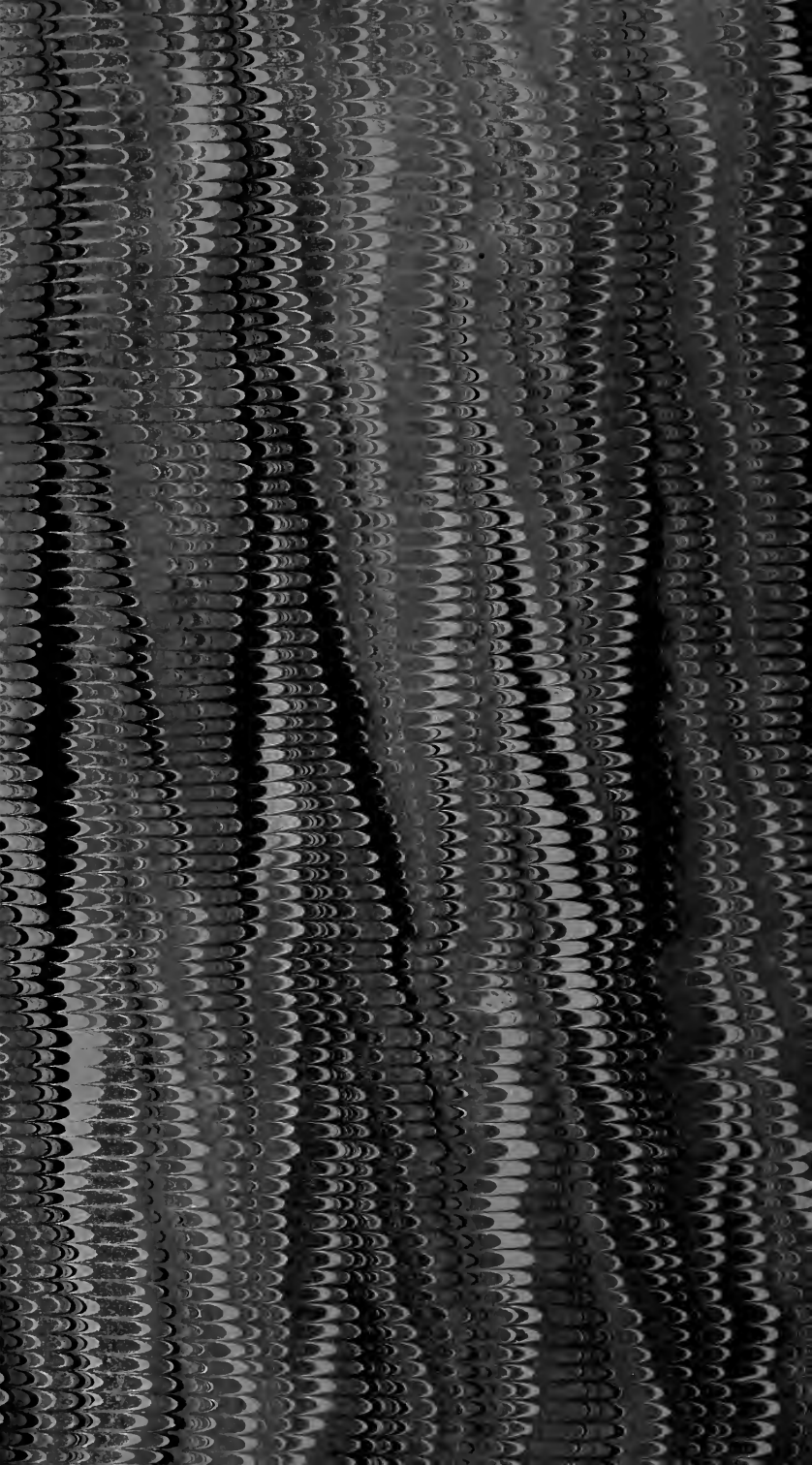
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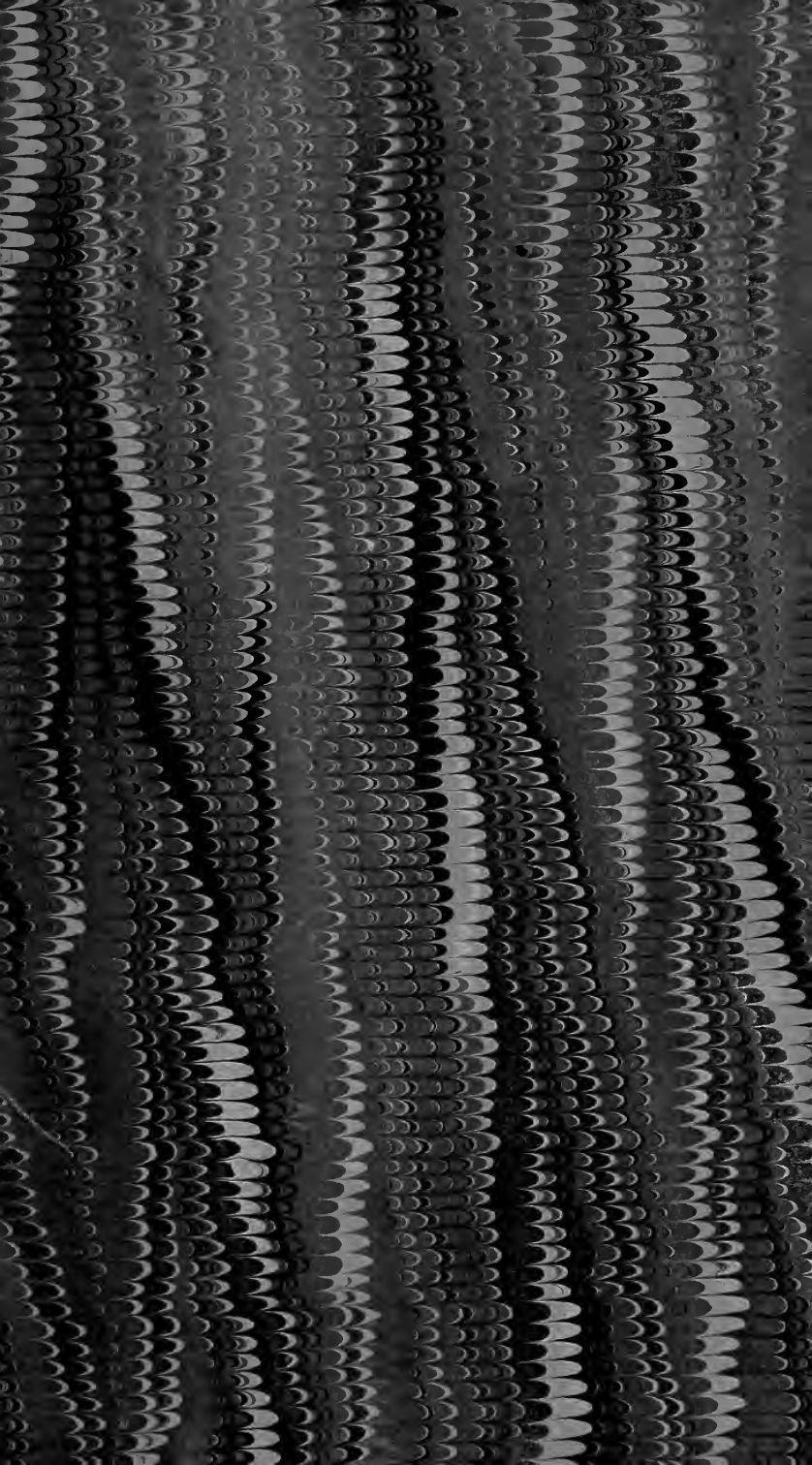












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